

Humphrey for President

by Peter Hoffman, President, Young Democrats

Most seasoned political observers, if asked to predict the November presidential election late last September, would have certainly held that Nixon was home-free and needed only to wait for official ratification. But what was not so evident then was that Nixon was riding on purely negative sentiment; people weren't voting for Richard Nixon, they were voting against Lyndon Johnson and the frustration of eight years of facing problems. But now after a month of seeing Richard Nixon and realizing what it is this country stands against, the people have begun to reconsider.

The people, more than ever before, seek a leader in whom they can find the charisma and spirit to fuse the dissent elements of our society. For that reason, the political parties had chosen "compromise" candidates, sacrificing the charisma for the broader fusion of the party spectrum. Nixon and Humphrey are probably more representative of the general direction of their party than any possible candidates and so create no great enthusiasm. The vague charisma of Wallace and McCarthy and their crusader-like zealots is contagious but hardly productive and hardly representative of any but the narrowest sections of the electorate. And the great leaders of the parties, Kennedy and Rockefeller, were too bent on their own paths to political glory to really grasp power in the complex fealty structure of the national parties. So we have Nixon and Humphrey, the tough-old men of the party, each representative of the cumulative philosophy of their own party regulars in the last twenty years. And with such a choice, there is no choice. Hubert is the better one.

I think the recently published ALMANACK OF POOR RICHARD NIXON should be required reading for all voters this year. Some of the incredible things this man has said and stood for and then denied and then said again are really laughable—until you realize that this man might be our next president. How can anyone vote for a man who can—in all seriousness—say "I was the victim of one of the worst campaigns of innuendo and slander in history in 1960." What kind of mind is it that can say that Adlai Stevenson—the forefather of many of the programs we accept as necessary—is "weak, wishy-washy, indecisive and confused..." and that Stevenson would "be putty in the hands of men like Krushchev and Bulganin." And then if this was not enough to say that: "I have never engaged in personalities in campaigns." A man who has reversed and re-reversed his policies countless times is a real danger, to say the least. But it must be remembered that Nixon is more than a personality; he is a true reflection of the real contradictions in the Republican party itself. He is constantly reversing himself because he doesn't know what direction it is he is representing. Nixon is the result of the failure of the Republican party to re-define itself to the changes that have been wrought in America. And that is why he MUST lose.

If ever there was a time when this country needed direction it is now. We are floundering in nihilistic frustration and we seek leadership to bring us out of the mire. Hubert Humphrey has led the liberal movement for twenty years. Surely he can be trusted to lead it for four more. He is not on the liberal fringe now—as he once was—but he speaks for a greater coalition. In the rust and dissolution of the direction that he has so effectively championed for all these years, he once again assumes the role of defender of the policies which constitute this direction. He has risked his political life before to save what he believes is right. Humphrey is no screaming liberal; he is no anti-war demagogue. He is not the avant garde; he is no new voice. Rather he is the old voice of the old generation which has been born in depression, wrought in war, and struggled in the sweeping changes that maturing America has begun to face. He is the man for his time; he is not twenty years ahead of his time as he was in 1948, his time has come. More than any single man Hubert Humphrey is responsible for the shaping of the far-reaching policies that Kennedy and Johnson brought to the American people. Are we, in our frustration, to give up these directions? Are we to let a war (based on Republican foreign policy) destroy our confidence in vitality of our nation? For our time, in the future, there will be another man and another direction possibly, but for this time it is Humphrey—there is no alternative.



election night

What is where in the Union

- TV Lounge -- Color Television on to election results.
- Main Lounge -- Television and blackboard with results of Presidential election voting kept up-to-date.
- Snack Bar -- From 7 to 8 p.m. special NBC film on "The American System," featuring a history of Presidential elections. From 8 p.m. on, the room will be open and have a television on. Beginning at 9:15 the Drew-Eds will serve a snack buffet.
- 107-8 Lounge -- Tables for Humphrey and Nixon supporters.
- 101 -- Collection of Election souvenirs, recordings of campaign songs, and other memorabilia belonging to Drew Political Science Professor Julius Mastro. Elections from 1800 on are represented in this collection.
- 102 -- Headquarters of the Gregory for President group.
- 105 -- Headquarters for the Young Republicans.
- 107 -- General headquarters. Three television sets, many blackboards carrying results from state, local, and national races. WERD, the campus radio station, will be broadcasting from here to a network of nearly a dozen New Jersey stations. Each hour they will send out five and ten minute capsule summaries. Continuous in this room will be discussions featuring Drew political science professors Julius Mastro, Robert Smith, Robert Rodes, and Brock Brown. Participating also may be Foreign and United Nations Semester students. Students from other parts of the country will telephone with reactions from their area. An AP wire will keep all results up-to-the minute.
- Other events: A surprise exhibit every hour, plus possibly short-wave radio sets turned in to Radio Moscow, Radio Peking, and the BBC.
- Rooms closed: Bookstore, cafeteria.

WERD to coordinate network of Jersey radio stations

Drew's quadrennial "Election Night Watch" -- in which hundreds of students and faculty members crowd the University Center for an all night session analyzing the national elections -- will be featured in live broadcasts of election analysis Nov. 5 over a direct line "network" of New Jersey radio stations.

Beginning at 7:15 p.m., and continuing at that time every hour, a ten-minute program featuring Drew's political science chairman Dr. Robert G. Smith will be aired over radio station WRAN.

The same program can also be heard by FM listeners over radio station WDHA.

Beginning at 8:55 p.m., and continuing at that same time every hour, a special five-minute program featuring Dr. Smith will be carried live over WOBM in Toms River, N.J., which will also feed the show to the South Jersey Radio News Network.

At least two other New Jersey stations are giving serious consideration to including the programs in their election night coverage.

The "network" programs will originate from Drew's University Center, and will be fed from the facilities of Drew's student-run closed circuit radio station WERD.

This will be the third presidential "Election Night Watch" to be sponsored by Drew's political science department.

An Associated Press teletype machine and several television sets loaned by Sam Gordon's Appliance Center are used during the night to gather voting returns from around the nation which are then analyzed by Drew students and faculty members.

In addition, students in Drew's London Semester cable British and European reactions, and students in the Semester on the United Nations have arranged with their home campuses to have local reaction telephoned long-distance to the Center.

Among the callers will be an Illinois congressman and a member of the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention.

Various candidates for office are expected to drop by during the evening, and in the past many area residents have stopped in to watch the proceedings.

Nixon for President

by John Winslow, President, Young Republicans

The second time around for Mr. Richard Nixon is a wholly different story.

In 1960 the Democrats made political hay with claims and charges that, in light of subsequent history, have been shown to be about as reliable as ropes of sand. They were going to get the country moving again, ignoring the demonstrable reality that under Eisenhower the country had moved into an era of a comparatively sound dollar and sound economic growth. The Eisenhower administration, for example,

was accused of responsibility for a "missile gap" which, two weeks after moving into office, Secretary of Defense Robert MacNamara admitted did not exist.

Now an accounting is at hand. The Johnson-Humphrey administration stands to answer before the voters for a massive record of failures in both domestic and foreign policy, including a nation involved in inflation and instability,

divided over war, and faced with defense gaps that are real, a rising

crime rate, and increasing problems in every field. This situation has created a political climate that is demanding a change.

At the topmost national level, the Republican Party offers the Nixon-Agnew team, composed of two experts in government who complement each other in their knowledge and skills and who can work together in unity and purpose.

The former Vice-President, who served two terms under General Eisenhower, has extensive experience and knowledge in all areas involving government, both domestic and foreign. Agnew, son of a Greek immigrant and an administrator of demonstrated ability, is an expert on the deepest problems of the city and on Federal-State-local government relationships.

The fact that Richard Nixon is the Republican standard-bearer a second time is a triumph of personal qualities that has won widespread praise in the nation's press. As he has explained himself, events determined his return to politics. He felt he could unite the Party and provide national leadership, especially in foreign policy, a field he knows well.

As Vice President, Nixon was called upon to handle the responsibilities of the Presidency during the illnesses of Eisenhower, and on three occasions he won universal praise from the press and others for the statesmanlike manner in which he disposed of his duties at these critical times.

The powers and prerogatives of the Vice President were expanded more during the eight years he held the office than during the previous 164 years.

A republic is a form of government where one man is elected to represent the wishes and desires of many. His constituents must be fairly and justly represented. Minority rights and the majority rule must be balanced. Has the governing administration fairly and justly represented the wishes and desires of our nation? The American people want a stop to the war and the American cities cleaned up. Has this been done? We believe it has not. This country wants peace, fiscal stability, and equality. The very things upon which this nation was founded, and the very things we're not getting.

When the desires and wishes of constituents are not represented, they will delegate them to a new man in an election. This is the opportunity America now has. In this Presidential election year we have the chance to redesign the government from the top down. We have the opportunity and duty to elect persons who will fairly, justly, and truly represent the nation at home and abroad.

To better our nation we must begin anew. I believe Richard Nixon is indeed the one who will truly represent our nation's needs and desires. When the nation is not being represented, it is a duty to elect someone who will. Mr. Nixon is the one.



Neither for President

Having been a misfit all my life and a pacifist these last four years, I cannot but distrust all these public visions. Words of healing and resolution seem misplaced, fall on dead branches.

Voices have patiently told me why that one man could not cry out, scream "Chicago!", dissolve his binds. To do so, they said, would be improper, risking the thing he was to hold together. Better to limp along with tired eyes, than none at all.

(I do not fingerprint well, but I know there is blood enough to cover walls for all to see.)

They follow him, the beards and the sandals, heckling, stalking him like his conscience.

Other voices, slow and certain, have told me why the other man can not say how he will end it. That would, they say, impede the progress of, his popularity in, and I listen. Cautious, hiding from himself in some businessman's layer. His sidekick, flabby, learning obedience, marshmallows in the mouth teaching him silence. (I tried to explain how I felt the exotic scents going

stale, the body paints dripping, but no one could understand.)

What is most important, they agree, is that the wild voices must not lead us. The steady eyes and pointing fingers, stubby hands grasping at every orphaned parent. And the other, the old man with the explosives, shuffling to some half-remembered step, not knowing any new ones.

And that day we will go in top hats and black coats and hear words echo in the winter air. And he will be the new one. And we will kill our Lincolns, because we have grown tired of seeking visions. And afraid of finding them.

("Still", Sherwood Anderson wrote, "I wonder if the American Negro is quite lost in mid-air between Africa and our stupid selves. Sometimes I think he alone is not lost.")

But Hart Crane, not knowing, found no shore, and went overboard.

Bill MacKay